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THE
PROTESTANT CHURCH,

*In that most miserable Country,
Ireland.*

Kensington, 26th May, 1824.

ON the 6th instant, Mr. HUME made a Motion, in the House of Commons, in the following words:—"That it is expedient "to inquire whether the present "Church Establishment of Ireland "be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both in regard to the "number of persons employed "and the income which they "receive."

After a debate of great length, this motion was negatived, there being 79 for it, and 152 against it. No man, who is at all acquainted with the state of things in regard to the Protestant Church in Ireland, would expect such a motion to be carried. "Services" indeed! what has that Church to

do with "services"? I wonder that any man should apply such a word to the doings of that Church, especially after the affair of *Skibbereen*; that famous battle, which would immortalize this Church even if she had no other such battles to boast of. If this Church were to be represented by the pencil, I wonder how an ingenious artist would dress her out. I wonder what *attire* HOGARTH would have given to her, and what sort of things he would have put into her hands.

The short history of the whole matter is this: Before Henry VIII. wanted to get rid of one wife and to take another, there was one church in this whole kingdom now that of Great Britain and Ireland. In the accomplishing of his purpose, he made a revolution in the Church. From Catholic it, in time, became, as far as law could make it, Protestant. The property of it was taken from a Catholic Priesthood, (who had no wives), and given to a Protestant Priesthood, who had

wives. In England and Scotland the greater part of the people became, in time, Protestants, and, therefore, did not so much grudge the church property to the Protestant Priesthood. But, in Ireland, where almost the whole of the people remained attached to the faith of their forefathers, the Protestant Priesthood have always been hated by the main body of the people. All sorts of means have been used to make the people Protestant; coaxing and wheedling, menaces and punishments. Never did a people endure so much for their religion, to which they have held firm in spite of persecutions without number and without parallel.

But, the Protestant Priesthood, though with scarcely any flocks, kept the *lands* and the *titles*, which had been given originally *by pious Catholics to a Catholic Priesthood*. Thus stand the Protestant Priesthood, receiving enormous sums of money from a *Catholic people*, who are compelled to give this money to men who have got possession of the property that their ancestors gave to their own priesthood. Can it be believed, that the people can ever be *contented* in this state of things? Can there be peace in Ireland while things remain thus?

But, besides this, the Church

property is distributed in such a way in Ireland, as to add to the hostile feelings of the people. One man has, sometimes, the tithes of *six or seven parishes*; and, perhaps, seldom, if ever *sees* any of them. The Protestants in Ireland are supposed to be only as about *one to twelve*, compared with the Catholics. In short, there is an enormously rich *Protestant* priesthood to have the care of the souls of a *Catholic* people.

In this state of things, Mr. HUME comes forward to propose an *INQUIRY* for the purpose of ascertaining whether some of this church property may not be taken away from the Church Parsons of Ireland. A very good motion, as the text for *exposing* the state of that Church; and this was done by Mr. Hume, and in a most able manner. His *motion* was lost; but, his *exposition* will never be lost, until that Church, to which the Right Reverend Father in God, JOCELYN, belonged, shall be put *where it ought to have been put long enough ago!*

In the following extract from this exposure, the reader will see the grounds of Mr. Hume's motion. I beg him to pay attention to every part of this statement; and if he do, he will cease to be *urprised* at those endless discon-

tents in Ireland, which the Government is always lamenting, but which it appears never to do any thing to put an end to.

“ They were called upon by
“ that Holy Book upon which
“ their religion was founded, to
“ do unto others as they wished
“ others should do unto them. If,
“ then, they wished to act as
“ Christians—if they wished to
“ be considered as men acting
“ upon their professions, he im-
“ plored them not to keep
“ 6,000,000 of their fellow-sub-
“ jects in a state of degradation
“ and debasement (hear, hear !)
“ Let them not draw too tight
“ the bonds by which those un-
“ fortunate men have so long been
“ bound. A time must come, and
“ that shortly too, when such a
“ system will have an end. There
“ was a point beyond which hu-
“ man suffering could not go. Let
“ them then now resolve to do, as
“ an act of clemency, an act of
“ favour, that which the oppressed
“ had a right to claim as an act of
“ justice (hear !). He would ask
“ any man around him to give a
“ moment’s impartial considera-
“ tion to the case—he would call
“ upon him to change the case,
“ and for a moment imagine him-
“ self the persecuted and degraded
“ Catholic, and then put his hand
“ upon his heart and declare that
“ he should be satisfied with such
“ a state of things (hear !). If
“ any honourable Member would
“ do this, then he (Mr. Hume) had
“ not another observation to offer ;
“ but until this was done, until he
“ saw gentlemen saying that they
“ could feel satisfied and happy
“ under the privations of the Ro-
“ man Catholics, he must continue

“ to assert, that those privations
“ were disgraceful, unjust, and
“ calculated to foster and nourish
“ discontent and insubordination
“ in that country (hear, hear !). It
“ was well known that Ireland,
“ like other states, had, in the
“ progress of time, undergone
“ great changes, both in a political
“ and a religious point of view.
“ According to the account of
“ Bishop Boulter, it appeared that,
“ in 1733, the proportion of Catho-
“ lies to Protestants was as four to
“ one. This was, as it were, but a
“ little while ago, and yet the Ca-
“ tholics, without any law to sup-
“ port them, without any foster-
“ ing hand to assist their pro-
“ gress, had gone on increasing be-
“ yond all conception. This was a
“ warning to the Government—it
“ shewed them, that that body
“ could not be repressed, that they
“ must be admitted to the bless-
“ ings of the Constitution, or else
“ they must be exterminated—
“ (Hear, hear !). Indeed, the facts
“ of themselves were sufficient
“ to justify the introduction of a
“ change ; for while the Roman
“ Catholics increased in such a
“ degree, the Protestants, pro-
“ tected as they were by the State,
“ having every advantage which
“ wealth and power could give,
“ possessing an exclusive Clergy
“ of 1289 persons—having four
“ Archbishops, 18 Bishops, 33
“ Deans, 108 Dignitaries, 178
“ Prebendaries, 52 Vicars, and
“ 107 rural Deans. This list he
“ had taken from the *Clerical*
“ *Guide*, which was of course
“ correct. Here, then, was a per-
“ manent staff in the church (a
“ laugh), which, if possible at all
“ to support it, was sufficient to
“ support any establishment. —

“For what purpose so large a
“body was kept up, he was at
“a loss to understand. If they
“belonged to a church of from
“15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of
“persons, they might calculate
“the staff as proportioned to the
“body; but for a church of
“500,000 persons, why, it afford-
“ed a spiritual serjeant for every
“ten men (a laugh). And yet,
“what was the result?—Out of a
“population of 7,000,000, there
“were no more than 1,000,000 of
“Protestants, *one-half of whom be-
“longed to the Established Church,*
“and the others were Dissenters.
“—Such were the results, not-
“withstanding the numbers, and
“enormous revenues of the Pro-
“testant Clergy. Adam Smith
“said, if you wish an idle and
“inefficient clergy, pay them
“well; if you wish an active and
“industrious clergy, give them
“barely sufficient for their wants.
“Now, with the enormous staff of
“Protestant Clergy in Ireland,
“and their more enormous re-
“venues, it was found that the
“proportion of Catholics to Pro-
“testants increased from 4 to 1 to
“14 to 1! He now came to the
“revenues from which this staff
“derived their pay. And here
“he begged to assure his Ma-
“jesty's Ministers, that, if he was
“incorrect, it was solely be-
“cause the best sources of in-
“formation were closed against
“him. He had a short time ago
“received three letters from Ire-
“land, and it was curious that,
“though coming from different
“parts, they all agreed upon one
“point, namely, that it was im-
“possible for any private indi-
“vidual to obtain information of
“the real value of Church Liv-

“ings in Ireland. This was suffi-
“cient to account for any error
“into which he might fall upon
“this part of the subject. Ac-
“cording, however, to the best
“calculation which he had been
“able to make, there were Church
“Lands which, if rented out as
“other lands were, would let
“for 2,500,000*l.* There were
“14,000,000 of acres in Ireland,
“of which the Clergy held two-
“elevenths, and taking Wake-
“field's proportions, and the ave-
“rage value of property in the
“different Counties, it amounted
“to the above sum. No matter
“then whether this sum went to
“A. B. the Bishop, or C. D. his
“son, or nephew, or other rela-
“tive who held under him; some
“one belonging to the Clergy got
“that which belonged to the
“Church. Adding to the two
“millions and a half the average
“sum produced by 1289 benefices
“at 500*l.* a year each, the ap-
“pointments would make a sum
“of 3,200,000*l.* According to
“Wakefield, the proportion of
“Catholics to Protestants, which
“in 1733 was as forty to one,
“had increased to one hundred
“to one. And yet in some parishes
“there was not to be found
“a single Protestant, while in
“several others there were two
“or three. But there were many
“Honourable Members from the
“South of Ireland present who
“could speak more positively up-
“on this point. It would appear
“that the Clergy had adopted the
“principle of the Commissioners
“directed to establish schools in
“Ireland, and asked, What use is
“there of Churches, if we have
“no congregation?” as the others
“did “What use is there of schools,

" if we have no scholars ? " I
 " should be recollected, however,
 " that there were times when the
 " most hardened and careless per-
 " sons with respect to religion,
 " felt repentance and compunc-
 " tious visitings, and that upon
 " such occasions, if they could
 " not go to their own Church,
 " they would gladly fly to the
 " Roman Catholic Church. Thus
 " it was that the Roman Catholics
 " daily added to their numbers. The
 " Protestant Staff might be reckon-
 " ed, in addition to the 1289 Bene-
 " fices, to consist of 1,500 more,
 " including 600 curates. — He now
 " came to the Roman Catholic
 " Establishments. He found that
 " in Ireland there were twenty-
 " six Bishops living upon small
 " salaries, of from 300*l.* to 700*l.*
 " a-year. Some of them so
 " small, that the Bishop fre-
 " quently retained a parish, the
 " duties of which he performed
 " like any other parish priest.
 " Here the Roman Catholics had
 " four Bishops more than the
 " Protestant Church. The Ca-
 " tholic Priests, including Parish
 " Priests and assistants, amounted
 " to 2,500; and if they allowed
 " 1,500 Clergy for 500,000 Pro-
 " testants, surely 2,500 Priests
 " could not be considered too
 " large an establishment for
 " 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics
 " (hear, hear !) He believed, in
 " mentioning this number, he had
 " stated the outside; and as to
 " their fees, made up as they
 " were of small, and for the greater
 " part gratuitous sums, it was im-
 " possible to state more than that
 " they were generally very small.
 " Notwithstanding which, they
 " were as charitable as their cir-
 " cumstances would allow; and

" the way in which they carried
 " their point was by their assi-
 " duity and attentions to their
 " flocks. Those who had large
 " stipends were inclined to be
 " idle; those who were limited to
 " small salaries were stimulated
 " to activity and zeal in the per-
 " formance of their duties. To
 " this it was that he in a great de-
 " gree attributed the great in-
 " crease of the Roman Catholics;
 " and he asked, whether this was
 " not in itself a sufficient ground
 " of inquiry as to what had been
 " done, as well as what it was ad-
 " visable to do at present ? Ano-
 " ther point to which he wished to
 " call the attention of the House
 " was this. It was the opinion
 " of Bishop Warburton, a cele-
 " brated friend of the Church, that
 " ' when there are several reli-
 " gions in a State, the State should
 " naturally ally itself to the
 " largest.' That was to say, the
 " State should give such religion
 " its support and protection. But
 " there was Ireland, a country,
 " 6-7ths of whose population were
 " Catholic, and yet the State, so
 " far from allying itself with, *was*
 " *opposed to them.* The opinion
 " of Dr. Paley, upon the same
 " subject, was as follows—' It is
 " the duty of the Magistrate, in
 " the choice of the religion which
 " he establishes, to consult the
 " faith of the nation rather than
 " his own.'—' If the dissenters
 " from the Establishment become
 " the majority of the people, the
 " Establishment itself ought to be
 " altered or qualified.' "

In such a state of things, is it
 any wonder that discontents pre-
 vail ? And, what has been done
 to allay these discontents ? Pass

laws to shut the people up in their houses from sun-set to sun-rise! And to transport them, if out of those houses during that time! Still, however, the minds of the punishers are evidently not at ease. They have Ireland lurking at the back, while they pretend to believe, that all is prosperity and happiness. They boast of a "contented people," a large part of whom they shut up in their houses from dark to day-light! The anxieties of those, who really own this Protestant Church, peep out upon all occasions. They express their compassion for the "unfortunate Irish;" for the "hapless Irish." Unfortunate! Hapless! What makes them unfortunate? What makes them hapless? They have good soil, good climate, good fishing coasts, fine harbours: and *what*, then, makes them "unfortunate and hapless?" They are *starving*; and *what* makes them starve, while they are shipping off thousands of tons of meat and butter, and hundreds of thousands of quarters of wheat? They are *naked*; and *what* makes them naked, while they make the best linen in the world, and have such abundance of food to exchange for wool? They are *under complete control*; for they are, in many parts, shut

up in their houses and hovels from sun-set to sun-rise. So that they cannot be said to *run wild*.

Strange sight! Subscriptions for the poor, unfortunate Irish; Societies for bettering the lot of the *hapless Irish*; sermons preached, plays acted, balls given, for the *benefit* of the poor Irish: but, all this while, the Protestant Priest hood, (as at Skibbereen, for instance,) continues to receive the titles and to possess the enormous quantity of church-lands. The church keeps on steadily with its demands. Let who will relax, it never relaxes. Here is a church, which, according to Mr. Hume, has but about half a million of people (men, women and children,) belonging to it, swallowing up three millions and a half of pounds every year; and yet, the "poor, unfortunate Irish" stand in need of *Subscriptions* to keep them from starving!

Mr. HUME gave the House a specimen of the heaping of livings upon one and the same person:

"The *Rev. Robert Alexander* was Archdeacon of Down, and Register of the Consistorial Court; he held a union of four rectories and vicarages, viz.: Hillsborough, 4,000 acres; Drumbo, 5,000 acres; Drum-beg, 1,000 acres; and Kilclief, 1,391 acres. The same man had one or two vicarages in Os-

"sory, and was non-resident, had
 "no church, and no curate. He
 "had also a third living, where
 "he was non-resident, and had
 "no curate. In Cashel, also,
 "the union was made in 1789,
 "long after the evils of unions
 "and pluralities had been pointed
 "out by Mr. Grattan and others.
 "The public had also been much
 "indebted to the Honourable
 "Baronet (Sir J. Newport) for
 "his exertions upon this subject.
 "The Very Rev. Richard Allot,
 "Dean of Raphoe, afforded ano-
 "ther instance. Raphoe was a
 "rectory and a vicarage, and the
 "extent of the union was altoge-
 "ther 10 miles by 7 miles: he
 "had a curate at Raphoe at 75/
 "a-year; another at Killteevock
 "at the same salary; and a third
 "at Kelligarvan also at 75/
 "a-year. The same clergyman
 "was Vicar Choral of Armagh
 "and Chancellor of the Dublin
 "Diocese. The Rev. Gilbert
 "Austin, of the Dublin Diocese,
 "was the Vicar of Maynooth and
 "Prebendary of Cloncamery in
 "Ossory: he had five vicarages
 "united in 1782, with one church
 "and one resident curate with 75/
 "a-year. The Rev. J. Bingley
 "had four vicarages and a rec-
 "tory, three churches and three
 "curates. The Hon. and Rev.
 "Joseph Bourker had eight rec-
 "tories and vicarages united in
 "1804. The Rev. James Hamil-
 "ton, in the Diocese of Meath,
 "was in much the same situa-
 "tion; but he (Mr. Hume) would
 "not fatigue the House by going
 "into further details of that kind,
 "which had been extracted with
 "great care and accuracy. He
 "was confident that he had al-
 "ready stated sufficient grounds

"for his motion, but there were
 "one or two other points well
 "worthy of consideration, which
 "he wished to press before he
 "sat down. He had now to ac-
 "cuse the Archbishops and Bi-
 "shops of not doing their duty—
 "of downright and culpable neg-
 "lect, which he was ready, if ne-
 "cessary, to prove at the bar.
 "There was an Act of Parlia-
 "ment in force, which provided,
 "that if an individual be appoint-
 "ed to a benefice where there is
 "no glebe-house, no means of
 "residence, if the income amount-
 "ed to 100*l.* or above (he be-
 "lieved that was the sum), he was
 "bound to take measures for
 "erecting one before the expira-
 "tion of two years of incumbency.
 "Much of the non-residence had
 "been imputed to a want of
 "places of residence, and against
 "this excuse the Act wisely
 "guarded. Now, he had a list
 "of 20 or 30 benefices where no
 "glebe-houses had been erected
 "after 9, 10, and even 12 years'
 "incumbency. Was not this a
 "point that required investiga-
 "tion? Here was the disobedi-
 "ence of a positive law, and it
 "was fit to ascertain why it had
 "been disobeyed. The number
 "of benefices with the cure of
 "souls in Ireland, under one Re-
 "turn, was 1270; the number of
 "churches was 840; the number
 "of benefices without churches,
 "192; the number of unions,
 "453; the number of glebe-
 "houses, 717; the number of be-
 "nefices without glebe-houses,
 "529; the number of benefices
 "without glebe-lands, 343; the
 "number of resident incumbents,
 "763; and the number of absent
 "incumbents, 507."

But, perhaps, of all the things which Mr. HUME related of this surprising Church, none was equal to the affair of the Irish *first fruits*. The *first fruits* and *tenths* are sums paid by Bishops on being promoted to *Sees*. They, by law, belong to the Crown; but, in Ireland, they are given back by the Crown to the *poor clergy of the Church*. Now mark! The amount of the sum that each Bishop pays, or ought to pay, in Ireland, for this purpose is *proportioned to the value of his See*, and, in order to know the proper sum, *the Sees are re-valued* from time to time. The sum ought to be equal to *the value of the profits of the See for the first year*.

With this explanation let the reader hear Mr. Hume. "ELEVEN Irish Bishops had been appointed during the last seven years; and what did the House suppose, that the *first fruits* on these appointments amounted to? Perhaps, 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* did not seem an extravagant calculation on Irish Bishopricks, producing from 5,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* a-year. Would the House believe that the whole contribution of eleven Irish Bishops, to the *poor Clergy*, by the benevolence of the Sovereign, in the way of first fruits, was only 910*l.* (cheers and laughter)? Of all mockeries ever disclosed, this appeared to be the most splendid; and he maintained that Government had been guilty of a gross

breach of duty, if not worse, in allowing it. The House would scarcely believe, that the valuation of the four Archbishopricks in Ireland—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, was only 1051*l.* (hear, hear! and laughter.) It was absolutely ridiculous. The valuation of the 28 Sees (for formerly there were 28 Bishopricks, all separately valued, though now united into 18) was not more than 2,125*l.* Let him (Mr. Hume) have the property thus valued to the first fruits, and he should be most willing to pay 50,000 for the *first fruits*. Nothing could be more scandalous than the whole of this system of fraud; while the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for half a century, had been year after year called upon to advance money for the Church of Ireland, to the extent of 780,000*l.*, until the vote was stopped in the last Session, the valuation of first fruits upon the Bishops' Sees, intended by the benevolence of the Crown for the maintenance of the inferior Clergy had been no more than 3,176*l.* (hear, hear!) Last year the further grant was resisted, and successfully resisted until the accounts of first fruits were laid before the House. From these documents it appeared, that while England had paid 14,853*l.* in first fruits and tenths, Ireland had only paid 910*l.* or about one-sixteenth that amount, though her Church Establishment was double or treble as rich as that of England. That state of things must have been known to Ministers, yet they had allowed it to continue!"

Exclamations are useless: we may exclaim at every step. All is prodigious, all is monstrous, all is unbearable, in these matters relating to Ireland. In no other country upon the face of the earth were such things ever dreamed of. It is with me not a matter of much choice as to the means of putting an end to such a state of things. So that it be put an end to, the means are to me of very little consequence. I look at this state of things as a man looks at the flames that are devouring his house: "Put out the fire" says he, "and I care not by what means."

Reader, look at the conduct of this Church, and particularly of these Bishops. Look at the paltry sum, nine hundred and ten pounds, set down as a year's profits of eleven bishopricks, amongst which bishopricks three have recently become vacant by the death of bishops, **EACH OF WHOM HAS LEFT TO HIS RELATIONS UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS!** Look at these things reader, and then laugh as I do, at the subscriptionmongers, who expect to tranquillize Ireland by sending over a few barrels of rice or of flour; and that, too, to a country which is overburdened

with provisions of all sorts. Look at these things, and then ask yourself, whether six millions of Catholics will ever be contented as long as they shall be under the domination of a priesthood like this.

Mr. Hume, in speaking of the non-residence of the clergy, and of the falling off in numbers of the Protestants, said, "He would take the last volume upon that subject which had been laid upon their table. He first came to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. He there found that there were—Resident, four Rectors; Absent, 19 do.—Resident, 13 Vicars; Absent, 13 do.—Resident, one Curate; making in the whole 18 Resident and 32 Absent Clergy; [hear, hear, hear!] of these there were many pluralists, holding some two, some three, and more livings [hear, hear!]. He mentioned this case only as one example out of many instances; and what he had to state of this single county, ought to be enough to satisfy the House as to the necessity of inquiry. In 1766, the number of Catholic families in Waterford, as appeared by the returns of Mr. Wakefield, was 16,519, and between that year and 1792, they had increased to 108,625. The Protestants, in Waterford, in 1766, were only 2,879, and before 1792, even this small proportion had dwindled to 1,375. Yet, for the religious instruction of these 1,375 Protestants, there

“were no less than fifty benefices, extending over the whole of the county. Did not this comparison of numbers of itself, form a ground for concurrence in the motion? Suppose all the Protestants should, in time, disappear from the diocese, was it still to be pretended that fifty clergymen ought to be maintained, who would have no duty to perform? The comparison was now, one Protestant to fourteen Catholics, and, in time, it might be one Protestant to forty, fifty, or sixty Catholics; and while this diminution clearly showed the worthlessness and inutility of the Church Establishment, would any man be so hardy as to insist that that Establishment ought to be preserved, at an expense of nearly four millions a-year?”

Yes; there are men hardy enough to do this; but no men upon earth, except the *owners and occupiers* of the property of this church. Who those owners are, we all know but too well. And we all know that the occupiers are the dependants of the owners. If this account of Mr. Wakefield be correct, what need have we of any thing more? The decrease of the Protestants is the best possible proof of the worthlessness of the Establishment, as far as relates to purposes of religion. It is monstrous to think of an Establishment maintained at the expense of four millions a-

year. Yet the House of Commons voted by more than two to one that they would not inquire into this matter; not that they would not take away part of the income of the Church; but that they would not *inquire* whether the facts stated by Mr. HUME were true or false!

I cannot dismiss this account of the state of the Church in Ireland, without taking a passage from Mr. CALLES' speech, delivered at BLACKRATH not many weeks ago. It is such a picture of an *established* church, as no man ever saw before. A pretty establishment truly that *knocks down all the churches!* “In the very town-land adjoining to that in which they were now assembled, a highly respectable Gentleman had complained to his rector that though he had given him hundreds of pounds worth of tithes, his family had never got from him so much as a shilling's worth of religious instruction. What was the result? The next day, the Very Rev. Dignitary, who then enjoyed the immense and almost boundless living of Burntchurch, sent eleven penny catechisms to his eleven children, all of them grown up to manhood, and most of them the fathers of families! But they might naturally ask, was the case of one or two parishes the case of all? They had only to look round them to satisfy themselves of the fact, from the evidence of their own

" senses. They stood among the
 " ruins of the prebend church of
 " Blackrath; to the south of it, a
 " little down the river, they might
 " see the ruins of the prebend
 " church of Kilfera; below that
 " was the spot where once stood
 " the church of Ballyreddin, but
 " where not even its ruins were
 " now to be found; and still lower
 " down the stream was the site of
 " the ruined church of Wollen
 " Crange, of which not one stone
 " was left on another; a little to
 " the east of these they might dis-
 " cover the round tower of the
 " ruined church of Tulloherin;
 " beyond that lay the ruins of the
 " church of Blanchfield's Town;
 " and beyond that again was to be
 " found the site of the ruined
 " church of Blanchfield's Park;
 " to the north lay the ruins of the
 " neighbouring church of Temple-
 " Martin; beyond that the ruins of
 " the church of Ciara; and be-
 " yond that again the ruins of the
 " church of Rathcoot. In short,
 " turn whichever way they would,
 " his *brother Protestants* and he
 " might read every where the ef-
 " fects of the Tithe System writ-
 " ten in the ruins of their Estab-
 " lishment that it was intended
 " to support; and he would ven-
 " ture to say, that as long as that
 " iniquitous and tyrannical Tax
 " was suffered to exist—a Tax
 " which converted the Catholic
 " into a bitter enemy, and a Pro-
 " testant into a lukewarm friend
 " to the religion of the State—so
 " long would Ireland never want
 " for ruined churches. To enable
 " them to form a still more accu-
 " rate idea of the real state of the
 " Established Church, he would
 " beg them once more to cast their
 " eyes over that fertile valley

" which presented the sad spec-
 " tacle of ten ruined churches,
 " extending, as it did, seven miles
 " in length, from the city of Kil-
 " kenny to the town of Gonnán,
 " and in breadth three or four
 " miles, from the adjoining river
 " that ran below them, to the
 " neighbouring mountains that
 " bounded their prospect, and to
 " point out to him, if they could,
 " in the whole of that extent, a
 " single Protestant church, Pro-
 " testant clergyman, Protestant
 " congregation, or any thing else
 " of any kind appertaining to a
 " Protestant Establishment, *save*
 " *only Protestant Tithes*. And
 " for his part, he thought the peo-
 " ple of those parishes could dis-
 " pense as well *with them* as *with*
 " *all the rest*. At all events, po-
 " licy as well as justice should
 " teach the Incumbents of those
 " ruined churches the propriety
 " and the prudence of being *less*
 " *rigorous* where they were so *lit-*
 " *tle useful*. Such they all know
 " to be the state of the Established
 " Religion in their own immediate
 " neighbourhood, and he believed
 " the condition of that particular
 " district to be a tolerably faithful
 " specimen of the general con-
 " dition of the other districts of that
 " county, and, indeed, of most
 " other counties of that kingdom."

Who does not imagine that he
 has just been reading about a
 Christian and polished country
 that has been overrun and deso-
 lated by pagan savages? Mr.
 STANLEY, in his speech in answer
 to Mr. HUME, said, that " it had
 been asserted, that the Protes-
 tant Church had been *forced*

"upon Ireland. It was true," he continued, "that a *bigotted, illiterate* people, *possessing all the virtues and vices of savages*, must have looked with jealousy to the first introduction of a new religion, which had the appearance of being forced on them by their conquerors. The Protestant Church, however, was now *firmly established* in Ireland. Protestant settlers had been encouraged under the protection of the law, and he believed there were few Members in that House who could *calmly* contemplate the *extirpation* of the Protestant Church in Ireland."

This is a passage well worthy of particular notice: it breathes the true spirit of the Protestant Hierarchy; the true spirit of those who have been very careful not to condemn the Commander-in-Chief at Skibbereen; the true spirit of the *first-fruits* people; the true spirit of those whom all the nation know too well to require having them more fully described.

What! "a bigotted, illiterate, people, having all the virtues and the vices of *savages*!" And does this STANLEY mean, that nation, who had built, and who had upheld for so many centuries, those Cathedrals and Churches which Mr. CALLES pointed out as having been levelled with the dust? Were those *savages*, Mr. STANLEY, who reared those edifices; or, does the appellation of

savage belong to those who destroyed them? We speak with contempt, if not with horror, of the devastations of the *Goths and Vandals*. Were their devastations, Mr. Stanley, more worthy of contempt and horror than the devastations of the Protestants in Ireland? We see, in Ireland, all the marks of ancient dignity and happiness, and of present little mindedness and misery. Great devastation has unquestionably taken place, and who but this Protestant Church has been the devastator?

Well; but you do not, at any rate, show, nor do you attempt to show, that the Protestant Church *was not forced* upon Ireland. Indeed, you allow that it was forced upon her. You cannot deny it; but you allow it. And what *right* have you to use such force, and to talk, at the same time, of *toleration*? Your comfort is, that "however, the Protestant Church is now *firmly established* in Ireland." Very firmly, to be sure, when it is notorious to the whole world, when all Ireland, all England, all Europe, all America, know to a certainty, that the Church would not exist a week *without an army at its back*; and when they all know equally well, that the *tithes* are

now collected by the direct aid of a military in many cases, and in most cases, under awe of that force.

"Firmly established," indeed, *à la Skibbereen!* And, do you, indeed, Sir, think that members cannot "*calmly* contemplate the "extirpation of the Protestant "Church in Ireland?" If by *extirpation* you mean the taking of the property from that Church, I believe, that almost every member (who has *any sense*) cannot only look *calmly* at the thing, but that he expects and wishes it to take place. If he do not, he is very unfit to be *a member*, and he can certainly see nothing of that which will inevitably take place the moment we shall be engaged *in another war*. The Church may be "*firmly established*," till then, by the aid of a good supply of *horse and foot*; but then *her day of trial* will come. Painful indeed it must be to think of "*extirpating*" PARSON MORRITT'S Church; a Church, *eleven* bishopricks of which give as first fruits a matter of *nine hundred pounds*; aye, *upwards* of nine hundred! A Church, the Rectors and Vicars of which, are so zealous as to hold, some of them six or eight rectories or vicarages each; a church, which, in the county of

Waterford, provides about fifty famous livings for the parsons who have about *a thousand families* to teach; a church, in short, which is the green and the pink of all churches, and which, let her preachings and prayings be what they may, gets *more money* than all the other Christian Churches in the world put together; gets nearly *four times as much* for her flock of *half a million* in Ireland as the church in France gets for her flock of perhaps *thirty millions!* Painful must it be to think of extirpating PARSON MORRITT'S church! Wicked rogues; want to extirpate Parson Morritt's church!

But, Mr. STANLEY, you were, it seems, pleased to *eulogize* this famed church, and to censure those who had, as you said, taken pains "*to malign her*." It is truly a pity that she should be "*maligned*." But, let us hear you again upon this subject; for it is but fair to do that: "It was "needless for him to state what "must have been observed by "every man who attended to what "was passing around him, that "for years past the most strenuous "and persevering efforts had been "made, partly through the medium of the *public press*, and "partly through the still more "dangerous, because more secret "and less suspected instrumentality of private insinuation and "*conversational calumny*, to cast

"odium on the *Established Church*.
 "Her revenues had been com-
 "mented upon with unjustifiable
 "severity, and the *private errors*
 "and *vices* of some of her *indivi-*
 "*dual members* had been *dragged*
 "*forward with malignant avidity*,
 "and most *unfairly employed* to
 "cast reflected odium on the esta-
 "blishment to which they belong-
 "ed. He (Mr. S.) would venture
 "*boldly to say*, that if one-half
 "of the *industry* which had been
 "exerted to *malign* the Establish-
 "ed Church had been employed
 "to draw forth to public notice
 "the virtues, which many of its
 "members displayed in the *unos-*
 "*tentatious discharge of their*
 "*sacred functions*, the Church
 "might have defied the boldest
 "attempts of calumny and de-
 "traction. This, however, had not
 "been done; on the contrary, it
 "had been attempted, by *singling*
 "*out the exceptions*, to render the
 "vices of a few more conspicuous,
 "and to confound them with the
 "general virtues which charac-
 "terised the members of the
 "Church. He felt that he was
 "warranted in asserting what he
 "conscientiously believed, that the
 "Church of England not only
 "ought to be, but was *equal to*
 "*any other body of men in the*
 "*punctual discharge of religious*
 "*and moral duties.*"

This is a subject that you should
 have suffered to sleep. What! and
 is it not enough, that the Father in
 God JOCELYN, of the family
 of ROPER, was held in bail of
 500l.? Is it not enough that MO-
 VELL, a common soldier of the
 Guards, went out of prison, was

not taken to his regiment, and
 was **NEVER MORE HEARD**
OF? Are not these things alone
 enough to show, that the church
 has not been treated with *uncom-*
mon severity? But, mark, Mr.
 STANLEY, did we ever hear, from
 any part or parcel of the church,
 any *censure* on this, or any other
 of the parties that you may have,
 and that I have, in my eye?—
 Never! And, our conclusions are,
 and ought to be, accordingly.

As to the virtues of some of the
 clergy of the Church, and their un-
 ostentatious discharge of their
 duties, I do not deny that such
 exist; though, when I find so much
 reason for censure, I cannot think
 it my business to hunt about after
 objects of praise. But, what are the
 best proofs of a good church? Its
good effects; its being *beloved by*
the people; its *gaining converts*.
 Have you these proofs at hand?
 Does this church (even in Eng-
 land) produce good effects? Is
 it and are its ministers *beloved by*
the people? Does it *gain converts*?
 Every one is ready to answer every
 question in the negative.

You may "boldly say," then,
 what you please. This is empty
 talk, unless the state of the coun-
 try and the state of religion came
 to support what you so "*boldly*
say." Amongst this bold saying,

Mr. STANLEY, we find this, "that the Church of England was equal to any other body of men in the *punctual discharge of their religious and moral duties.*" I suppose you will not attempt a shuffle here, and pretend, that I have *no proof that any other body of men* ever do discharge their moral and religious duties punctually? I suppose you will not attempt this; and I, therefore, shall, of course, take you to mean, that this body of men *do* discharge their religious and moral duties punctually. And yet, if this be your meaning, your words, or rather the words of the Report, contain a very *bold falsehood!*

You are, I see, Sir, not a man to deal much in *proofs*: assertion is your *fort*; and lack of memory equal to your overstock of boldness. This body of men (in England) carried the neglect of their duties and their defiance of the law to such a pass, twenty-five years ago, that whole scores of them had actions brought against them in the Court of King's Bench. What was done? Did the delinquents suffer for having quitted their flocks, contrary to their solemn engagements, and in defiance of the law? Did the law have its course? Did the de-

linquents receive the punishment allotted by that very act of parliament which founded their Church? NO! They were screened. An *ex post facto* law was passed; the actions against them were first arrested; and then they were *quashed for ever!*

A law was now passed to supply the place of the old law, and to give this body of men more freedom as to non-residence. Not many years passed before they stood in need of *a law to screen them again!* They had that other law! They were again screened. And, while these transactions were going on, *grants out of the taxes*, were given them, to relieve the "*poor clergy*," while Bishops of this "*poor clergy's*" church were dying and leaving behind them sums of money in amount approaching to, if not surpassing, a quarter of a million sterling each.

Poh! Mr. Stanley! You are a *bold* man indeed, to talk of the punctuality of this Church in the discharge of its religious and moral duties. Better not be quite so bold another time, Mr. Stanley. Very "*punctual*" in taking its tithes, Mr. Stanley; and there, I think, you must stop. Very punctual at Skibbereen and on similar occasions; but its ministers calling

for acts of parliament to protect them against the effects of the law, which law they have violated in quitting their flocks, after having vowed to God, that they believed themselves called by the Holy Ghost to take on them the cure of souls.

However, Mr. STANLEY had an argument against the motion, and that argument, as it is not a bad one, it would by no means be fair to overlook. It was as follows:—"It was clear to him that no peasant in Ireland was so dull as not to understand that it was a matter of *perfect indifference*, whether 12s. were paid to the Clergy for tithe, and 40s. to the Landlord for rent, or the whole 52s. to the Landlord. It has been contended, that tithes were paid by the consumer; but whether tithes were paid by the landholder in rent or by the consumer, made no difference to his argument. If they were paid by the consumer, God knows, an exceedingly small portion was paid by the *unfortunate population of Ireland*. He would ask whether the present measure could tend in the slightest degree to raise the peasantry of Ireland from the *state of degradation* in which they were plunged. No man who had not seen the interior of an Irish peasant's cabin could form any conception of the *misery and wretchedness which is there to be found*. He wished most earnestly that the means might be afforded of raising the peasantry of Ireland from their

present degraded condition, of removing from their minds that *callous indifference to misery* which a long acquaintance with suffering had impressed upon their characters. If it could be proved that tithes were paid by the consumer, he confessed he *could not see* how a country purely agricultural, and *exporting its produce*, could be benefited by the abolition of tithes. He believed that the four great evils under which Ireland laboured were the want of a *resident gentry*, want of *capital*, want of *employment*, and want of *education*. All these four wants, he was ready to assert, would be materially increased by diminishing the income of the clergy. It was of the utmost importance to the happiness and the best interests of the people of Ireland, that there should be a class of men *liberal, enlightened, necessarily well educated*, compellible and now *compelled* to spend their incomes in the country; a class of men *obliged by the decencies of life*, if not by higher motives, to live *temperately, honestly and soberly*, and diffusing the benefits of their influence and example."

Now, as to its being *all the same* to the people, whether *the use of the land* be partly paid for, partly in rent and partly in tithe, or, wholly in rent, I agree, that, where all are of the *same religion*, where there is no irritation prevailing, and where parson and landlord are equally just, it is *all the same to the RENTER*; and, if

the state of things be such, that the rent is all consumed by *idlers*, it is as well for the nation that it be consumed by a black-coated idler as by a blue-coated idler. But, in Ireland, the people detest the black-coated idlers, whom they regard as their mortal foes. Their own places of worship, for instance, cost them something, which would not be the case if the churches were restored to them. The hatreds and feuds, arising from the powers and emoluments of the Protestant Church, cause not less than *a hundred thousand soldiers and others to be constantly employed* to watch, detect and punish the people. These soldiers and others are *great consumers*. They swallow the food necessary for half a million of labourers. Whatever they consume must be deducted from the meals of the people. Besides this, out of these hatreds arises an *uncertainty* as to the possession of any thing. And all these evils arise from the existence, not of *tithes* only, but of the Protestant Church and its Clergy.

One of the *wants* of Mr. STANLEY is a "*resident gentry*." There cannot be that without *peace and safety*; and these cannot be with a church which is, and which must be held in detestation by six-

sevenths of the people, and a church that is withal so vigorous as that of Skibbereen, and, as to the *parsons* being "*a resident gentry*;" as to the people looking up to them for an "*example*;" as to their *exemplary lives*! But, at any rate, as to the *Catholics* looking up to them as an *example to follow*; the supposition is little short of madness, and it must, one would hope, belong to the reporter, and not to Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. STANLEY chose to confine himself, in estimating the *cost of tithes*, to the *individual* who renders them; to the *renter* especially. But, Sir, there is the nation, *as a whole*. If we have to take away tithes, we are not, as you fallaciously put the matter, to *give* them to the *landlord*. They do not *belong* to him, any more than the real estates, called church-property, belong to the whole of the landlords. The whole of this property *belongs to the nation*. To the Irish tenant, it might, *perhaps*, be matter of "*perfect indifference*," whether 12*s.* were paid by him to the parson and 40*s.* to the landlord, or the whole 52*s.* to the landlord. But, it would not be a matter of *indifference* to him, whether the 12*s.* went to the Government *to reduce his taxes*, instead of *going to the*

person, for the parson and his wife and children to consume.

This is the most interesting view of the matter; and this is precisely the view of it which you have chosen not to take. The tithes are in fact a tax, because the amount of them can be applied to the reduction of taxes. The same may be said of the real estates of the church. It is all so much public property. It is now expended upon an Establishment called a Church. Mr. Hume has shown that that church renders no service, or very little; and, therefore, he proposes to inquire whether a part of this property ought not to be employed for other purposes. What is in fact your answer to this? Why, that it is no difference to the renter of a piece of ground, whether he pay part of the rent to the parson and part to the landlord, or all to the landlord. No difference at all to him, perhaps, in the first instance, and not much to the nation at large; but a great deal of difference to both would there arise from his paying the parson's part to the Government.

Then as to the *real property* of the church, would the people of Ireland be none the better, pray, if that property were sold, and the amount applied to the reduction of debt and taxes. Somebody would buy the property; and, the necessity of a standing army and of all the means of coercion being removed, the country would be habitable, and these purchasers would become a resident gentry.

Thus, then, the abolition of this

church would do something, and a great deal for Ireland. The people want peace and bread much more than they want education; but if they did want education, how could they obtain it in the present state of things. At any rate there can be *no risk* in the adoption of any change. You yourself are forward to declare that the miseries of an Irishman's cabin are *beyond description*. You call the Irish an *unfortunate population*. You say they are *degraded*, and have a *callous indifference to misery*! What, then, can make them worse? You are speaking, be it remembered, of a people for whom you and your relations and connexions have been making laws for centuries. What has made them this degraded and miserable people? Not their own natures; for, they are amongst the quickest and most intelligent, and, beyond all comparison the most laborious of mankind. What then should have reduced them to their present state? What but the Protestant Church, whose influence it was object of Mr. Hume to diminish? The Irish were not a degraded, a half-naked, a starving people at the time when the cathedrals and churches mentioned by Mr. CALLES pointed their spires to the skies. This Protestant Church has, for ages, spread desolation, degradation and misery over that once happy country; and peace it will never know, happiness it will never taste of, and England will never enjoy one moment of security, until that church "by law established," shall be by law totally and for ever suppressed.

WM. COBBETT.

TURNPIKE-TOLLS.

PROCEEDINGS AT BATTEL.

THE following letter will speak for itself. It seems to settle the question about *refunding*, which is the thing that I have always had in view :—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Kensington, May 16, 1824.

SIR,—Your readers were, about a fortnight ago, informed that there was to be a Petty Sessions of Justices of the Peace at Battel in Sussex, on the 11th instant, at which was to be settled these questions relative to the late TURNPIKE EXTORTIONS; namely, “1st, Whether it were now *too late* to complain of extortions which took place before the 1st of January last? and, 2d. Whether the complainant against the collectors for lessees could insist upon a *five pounds* penalty without mitigation?” The first of these questions was, by the Magistrates at Battel, decided in the *negative*, and the latter in the *affirmative*. So that you see, Sir, it is by no means too late yet for the public to obtain redress for the late numerous wrongs done at the Turnpike-gates.

In order to make this decision as useful as possible to the public, I will, by your leave, give that public a history of the transactions, out of which the above decision arose.

The example of the toll-renters close round London was too profitable not to be followed by toll-renters elsewhere—it was followed pretty generally. I was some months ago informed of ex-

tortions in Kent and Sussex, similar to those near London. The public have, through your columns, been informed of the manner in which the offenders were called to account and dealt with at Cranbrook, in Kent. They have also been informed of a former decision by the Bench at Battel. But these fall short of the *great principle of refunding*, for which I have all along contended.

It was not convenient for me to go to Battel, and my place was supplied by my eldest Son, who had, indeed, bestowed much more attention on the Turnpike Acts than I had. He on the 11th of April obtained convictions in *mitigated* penalties, in consequence of the summonses which I had applied for before. These not being to his satisfaction, he applied for and obtained another summons, returnable on the 27th of April. This summons was fruitless, from an error in the serving of the summons. But he then obtained a summons for the Toll-Collector of the Rye-gate, whom he charged with taking *over-toll* from a man with an *ass* cart, named CATT. CATT is a man 61 years old, has been *nearly blind* 18 years, and yet he got the better part of his living by going weekly from BACHLEY to RYE, and back, with his *ass* cart, to carry parcels and light things. This poor man's was a very hard case. It is clear that the Act of the 3d of the King never meant his cart to be charged with the higher toll; but, at any rate, to take it from him in the face of the Act of the 4th of the King, was most impudent as well as cruel.

The Rye-gate is on a road called the *Flimwell*-road, the tolls

of which are rented by one JAMES DAWS. The summons was for the *Toll-Collector*, who was the offender, though it might have been for the Renter. However, my Son's complaint was against the *Collector*. Poor CATT was the witness to prove the taking of the over-toll, and the Clerk of the Road was the witness to prove that the tolls were *let* or *leased*; that being necessary to be proved, in order to obtain the *five pounds* penalty *without mitigation*.

Poor CATT had been, according to his account, overcharged 19s. 6d. at the Bachley and Rye Gates. It was my Son's intention to give him the complainant's share of the fine; but, as CATT could not then have sworn, that he *expected to get nothing* by the conviction, my Son gave him before-hand (and as soon as he had got the summons) out of his own pocket, the 19s. 6d. On the 27th of April, when the summons was got, my Son offered to Mr. DAWS, the Toll-renter, to drop all proceedings, if DAWS would refund to CATT, pay CATT's expenses to and from Battel, and *sign a declaration*, that he, DAWS, would *refund to every one who had paid over-toll*.

This proposition was rejected by DAWS, the Toll-renter: therefore, the proceedings went on; and, on the 11th instant, the hearing took place. The public will please to observe, that the case of DAWS is the case of LEVI, and of all the toll-renters round London, whose over-takings have been so enormous. The Magistrates at Battel had plenty of time for thought, for deliberation, and for obtaining legal advice. My Son had the same party before them

on the 27th of April, but the Magistrates, of whom Mr. CURTEIS, one of the Members for the county, was one, and was in the Chair, did not decide, because my Son had not evidence to prove that the tolls were *let* or *leased*. So that here was *no haste*. And, besides, the Toll-renter had Mr. MILLER, Attorney, of Goudhurst, to defend him. Every thing that could be done was done to persuade the Magistrates *that they had power to mitigate*. They, however, decided, that they had not the power to mitigate in such a case; and they convicted the offender in the full penalty of *five pounds*.

The Toll-renter now said, that he would *appeal against the conviction*. My Son, however, told him, that unless he at once paid the penalty, and also signed a declaration similar to that proposed to him on the 27th of April, he, my Son, would immediately apply for *nineteen other summonses* against the Toll-Collector. The Toll-renter *surrendered*, however, without more summoning. He paid the penalty, and he signed a declaration, in the following words:—

“ *Battel, May 11, 1824.*

“ I, James Daws, Lessee of the
“ Gates at Backley and at Rye,
“ on the Flimwell-road, finding,
“ by the decisions of the Wor-
“ shipful the Magistrates, made
“ at Battel, on Tuesday, the 13th
“ April, and on Tuesday, this
“ 11th May, that the toll of three
“ pence in winter, and three half-
“ pence in summer, greater than
“ the usual toll payable on that
“ road for carts, not drawn by
“ more than one horse or two oxen,
“ was not warranted by law to be
“ taken after the 19th of July
“ last; and the said greater toll

“ having been taken during the
 “ time between the 19th of July and
 “ the 1st of January last, at the
 “ above gates : hereby declare, to
 “ all such persons as can prove
 “ that such greater toll has been
 “ paid by them, during the said
 “ time, at the said gates, THAT I
 “ AM READY TO REPAY TO THEM
 “ THE SUMS THEY HAVE SO PAID.

(Signed) “ JAMES DAWS.

“ Witnessed by W. Cobbett, Jun.”

This, Sir, is a fair and just settlement. This is precisely what I proposed to LEVI at Bow-street; but he, in return for my equitable proposition, called me but the vilest of names.—However, let us hope that he will now be more reasonable. There is no one circumstance to *distinguish* his case from that of Mr. DAWS, renter of the Flimwell tolls. Their cases are exactly the same. The law applying to them is the same, and most assuredly the proceedings against the parties will be the same. Nothing could be plainer than Mr. Daws's case. He took the over-toll of CATT. He took it from error, or he took it *knowing that he was violating the law*. If the latter, he really ought to suffer severely; and, if the former, ought he not to *refund*? Is it not outrageous for a man to say that he has taken our money *by mistake*; but that, having taken it, *he will keep it*? This is, however, at present, the language of the London Toll-renters; a language which, I trust, we shall soon hear that they have been induced to change.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

PETITION TO THE COMMONS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE IMPOSITION PRACTISED UPON THE HOUSE BY THE KENSINGTON TRUST.

“ *To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.*

“ The Petition of William Cobbett, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex,

“ Most humbly sheweth—

“ That your Honourable House have, since the first day of the present month, passed an Act for the “ more effectually repairing, widening, and improving “ the road from Hyde Park “ Corner to Counter's Bridge, “ and certain other roads in the “ County of Middlesex, and for “ Lighting, Watching, and Watering the said roads.”

“ That this Act contained in its preamble, the following words, to wit :—“ And whereas the Trustees, appointed by or in pursuance of the said two first recited Acts, have repaired and improved the said roads, and have made great progress in carrying into execution the powers and authorities thereby vested in them, and although they have paid off and discharged part of the said monies borrowed on the credit of the tolls authorized to be taken upon the said roads, a considerable sum still remains undischarged, and cannot be paid off, and the said annual sum of one thousand pounds be paid to the said Committee of Paving for St. George, Hanover-square; nor can the said roads be effectually amended, widened, im-

“ proved, and maintained in repair, unless the term and powers granted by the said two first recited Acts be continued, and further provisions be made for that purpose.”

“ That the said Act was sent by your Hon. House to the Right Hon. the House of Lords; that it was read a first and second time in that Right Hon. House, and was then referred to a Committee; that the said Committee, after having examined witnesses for the Act, and after having also examined the accounts of the said roads, decided, that the preamble of the said Act had not been proved; that thus the House of Lords declared not to have been proved that which your Honourable House had actually enacted as having been proved; and that their Lordships did accordingly vote, on the 12th instant, that the said Act or Bill should be re-committed on that day six months. That the above quoted part of the preamble of the said Act contained an unqualified falsehood; seeing that the Treasurer of the said road, had a balance of upwards of four thousand five hundred pounds in his hands at the moment when he and the other Petitioners of the Bill (all of them Trustees of the road) were declaring to your Hon. House that they could not, without a new Act, pay off a debt of one thousand five hundred pounds; that your Hon. House were, therefore, grossly imposed upon by the persons who petitioned for the Bill, and by the persons who came before your Committee to prove the preamble thereof.

“ That the Petitioners for the Bill were—Samuel Everingham

Sketchley, Chairman, George Vardy, Henry Rowed, William Forstein, Henry Wilmot, William Thornton, Richard Chase, Frederick Platt Barlow, John Groome, and George Barke; that these Petitioners state in their Petition, that they are Trustees of the said road; that the Petitioner, S. E. Sketchley, states that he is the Chairman of the Trustees; that it was proved, before the said Committee of the Lords that he is also Treasurer of the said road.

“ That all those Petitioners ought to have known, and that the said S. E. Sketchley must of necessity have known, the true state of the pecuniary affairs of the said road; and that, nevertheless, they in their said Petition make to your Honourable House the following false statement, to wit: “ That although the Trustees have “ proceeded in the execution of “ the said trust reposed in them “ with the utmost care and frugality, yet they find, from the “ great increase of expense for “ labour and materials for repairing the said roads, the produce “ of the tolls at present authorized “ to be collected is not more than “ sufficient to enable them to pay “ the said annual sum of one “ thousand pounds, and the remaining debt due as aforesaid, “ and effectually to amend, pave, “ and drain the said roads and “ foot-paths, and keep the same “ in good repair, and to light, “ wa’ch, and water the same, as “ required by the said Acts, and “ to effect certain improvements “ on the said roads and foot-paths “ which are necessary, by widening the same, and otherwise, for “ the convenience and safety of “ the public, and to defray the se-

“veral other expenses attending the execution of the said Act, and that unless the present tolls are continued, and further powers given to the said Trustees, the several purposes aforesaid cannot be effected.”

“Your humble Petitioner prays your Honourable House to observe the following facts:—

“1. That these Petitioners here assert, that the produce of the present tolls is not more than sufficient for the purposes of the road; and that those purposes cannot be fulfilled unless the present tolls be continued by a new Act.

“2. That their own surveyor, Mr. Francis, declared upon oath, before the said Committee of the Lords, that the road might not only be kept in proper repair, but that many houses might be pulled down, and several streets widened, and yet, that the present tolls might be considerably diminished; an oath in direct contradiction to the allegation of the Trustees in their Petition to your Honourable House.

“3. That the Bill, as finally passed by your Honourable House, does, in one of its enactments, make a considerable reduction in the present tolls; an enactment in flat contradiction to the preamble of the Bill itself.

“Your Petitioner presumes not to express an opinion with regard to the punishment due to persons who have thus knowingly and premeditatedly employed statements for the manifest purpose of imposing upon your Honourable House, and of inducing you to pass an Act, the principal enactments of which are at irreconcilable variance with the preamble, while

the preamble is at open war with the truth; but, as the means of protection, for himself and others, against dangers such as that which they have now narrowly escaped, he prays that your Honourable House will be pleased to adopt such measures as you in your wisdom, shall deem most meet for effectually preventing similar impositions in future.

“And your Petitioner will ever pray,

“WM. COBBETT.”

When this Petition was presented, the following curious occurrence took place, if the report in the *Morning Chronicle* be correct:—

“Mr. *Hume* presented a Petition from William Cobbett, complaining of the false allegation from the Trustees of the Kensington Turnpike Trust, that they had not the means of paying their debt unless the existing toll were continued for 21 years; which allegation had induced the House of Commons to pass a Bill that had since been thrown out in the House of Lords, in consequence of the Trustees having been unable to prove its preamble. The Petitioner prayed that the House would enact such laws as might prevent the occurrence of such abuses in future.—On the motion that the Petition be brought up,

“Mr. *Byng* defended the conduct of the Trustees, and contended that there was no foundation for the charge against them; their only object being the improvement of the line of road under their superintendence.”

" Mr. *Hume* replied, that his
 " Honourable Friend the Member
 " for Middlesex *must be wholly*
 " *ignorant of the matter.* It ap-
 " peared from a paper which (as
 " we understood the Honourable
 " Gentleman) had that day been
 " laid on the table, that the Trus-
 " tees had *practised the grossest*
 " *falsehood.* They had stated
 " that they were unable to pay
 " their debt, at the very moment
 " at which it was proved, that they
 " had four thousand five hundred
 " and odd pounds in their pos-
 " session. *No ingenuity could ex-*
 " *cuse such conduct.*

" After a few words from Mr.
 " Byng, and a brief rejoinder from
 " Mr. *Hume*, the Petition was
 " brought up, read, and ordered to
 " be printed."

I put this on record in order
 that we may turn to it another
 time. Mr. BYNG defended the
 conduct of the Trustees! There
 was, he said, *no foundation* for
 the charge against them! The
 public have seen their *accounts.*
 The public can read this petition.
 And yet this County-Member says,
 that there is no foundation for the
 charge against them! Why did
 they not *prove their preamble* be-
 fore the Lords? They had proved
 it before the Commons. They had
proved it to Mr. Byng; but the
 Lords found it to be *false.* Why
 do they not venture upon another
 bill? No; and they will not ven-
 ture upon one even next year.
 Their conduct this year will be
 remembered. They cannot be
 believed. We shall be heard
 against them, if they again at-
 tempt any of their tricks.

BEER BILL.

THERE is an uncommon stir
 amongst the venders of *drugs*
 against this Bill. It appears, how-
 ever, that it will be carried; and
 a great benefit it will be to the
 country. I have no room here to
 make observations upon it at any
 length. I may, perhaps, do it
 in my next. The insult of Mr.
 ROBINSON in boasting of the hap-
 piness of the people, and in taunt-
 ing us Reformers, is not easy to be
 forgiven; but, really, this Beer
 Bill will cover "a multitude of
 sins." A fig for the "*liberality*"
 of the Government, about which
 so much has been said. That is
 nonsense; but, this Beer Bill is
 sense. I know what a great good
 it will be; and I, for my part,
 thank the Ministers from the bot-
 tom of my heart.

GAME BILL.

THIS Bill has been so much
 changed, that, I should suppose,
 Mr. WORTLEY can hardly know it
 when he sees it. It will not, I
 should think, pass the House of
 Lords; and, indeed, its author
 seems to be very shy of bringing
 it to its last trial in the House of
 Commons. It is a most ridiculous
 and bad thing now; but not so
 full of injustice as it was. The
 truth is, that the Parliament does
 not know what to do with the evil.
 To *give up* the Game, or any part
 of it, they do not like, and yet,
 without this the law cannot be
 changed for the better.

SMITH, THE MISSIONARY.

THERE is more outcry about the death (a *natural* one) of this mischievous CANTER, than there was about all the cuttings and the killings of 1817 and 1819. This fellow was labouring to plunge a whole colony into bloodshed. He was tried and condemned, and then he was *pardoned*. He has since *died*. What, was the fellow to be *immortal*? Was the canting caitiff to go off, at last, alive, like Elija? Petitions pour in from all parts of the kingdom. But, from *whom*? From that canting crew, who *actually applauded* the cuttings, choppings, and killings at Manchester! What! are we to give inquiry to their petitions about this canter, when they cried out against all inquiry into killing and wounding of *five hundred* Englishmen, women, and children? Thousands fall in Ireland with less noise than is made by the fall of this one canter.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

Mr. Bell	- - -	£1	0	0
Homo	- - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0	
Mr. Cobbett	- - -	1	0	0
Crispin	- - -	0	2	6

Thomas Hardy	-	£0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone	-	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0	
J. B.	- - -	1	0	0
J. G. D.	- - -	1	0	0
R. B.	- - -	0	10	0
E. D. Esq.	- - -	2	0	0
Z.	- - -	0	10	0
Mr. Harmer	- - -	2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play	1	1	0	
George Fordham	-	1	0	0
H. P.	- - -	1	0	0
R. L.	- - -	1	0	0
G. H.	- - -	0	10	0
E. H.	- - -	0	10	0
H.	- - -	2	0	0

Some Friends at Liver-
pool, by the hands of

Thos. Smith	- -	2	18	6
C. Taylor, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0	
E. Heagren Gibbs, Esq.	1	0	0	
Mr. S——e	- - -	1	0	0
Mr. Hurst	- - -	0	5	0
H. no B.	- - -	0	12	0
Mr. J. Mews	- - -	1	0	0
Mr. J. Wood	- - -	0	5	0
Mr. J. Colebrook	-	0	2	0
Mr. Thos. Fulligar	-	0	2	0
Mr. T. Adams	- -	0	2	0
Mr. N. Newman	- -	0	1	0

G. Kinloch, Esq. Kin- loch, N. B.	- -	1	0	0
Sir Thos. Beavor, Bart.	1	0	0	
C. M. Riley, Wakefield	0	5	0	
J. R. and a few Friends	1	0	0	
F. A.	- - -	0	5	0
J. W.	- - -	1	1	0

Some Friends in Suf- folk, by the hands of J. Gudgeon	- -	1	7	6
Mr. Wm. Plover	-	0	2	6

TO IRISH READERS.

THE REGISTER may, for the future, be had of Mr. James Thomson, 15, Suffolk-street, Dublin; also, COTTAGE ECONOMY—YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA—SERMONS—RIDE IN FRANCE, &c.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 15th May.

<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat	62	5
Rye	44	9
Barley	34	10
Oats	24	2
Beans	38	3
Peas	37	0

Aggregate Average of the six weeks preceding May 15, by which importation is regulated.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat	64	7
Rye	43	5
Barley	35	3
Oats	24	4
Beans	38	2
Pease	36	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 15th May.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat.. 4,711 for 15,358	5	0	Average, 65	2	
Barley 3,074.... 5,656	19	5	.....	36	9
Oats.. 9,041.... 12,428	17	2	.....	27	5
Rye..... 64..... 134	16	0	.....	42	1
Beans.. 1,040.... 1,923	4	1	.....	36	11
Peas.... 256..... 481	15	3	.....	37	7

Friday, May 21.—The supplies of this week are only middling. Fine dry Wheat has again made a trifling advance, but other qualities still sell heavily. Barley is rather more free in disposal than on Monday. Beans are a trifle

dearer. Peas are unaltered. Oats have advanced 2s. per quarter since Monday, but the trade has not been so brisk to-day as on Wednesday.

Monday, May 24.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were tolerably good, and the quantity of Oats was large. This morning the fresh supplies consist of only moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, also several more vessels from the North with Oats. Prime dry samples of Wheat sell freely at an advance of 1s. per quarter on the terms of this day se'nnight, and there is more trade for middling qualities, but damp samples are still neglected.

Although the bonded Barley is liberated, yet this trade has become more lively for grinding parcels, and 1s. per quarter advance is obtained on the terms of last Monday. Beans are rather dearer. Boiling Peas sell briskly at rather more money, having but few at market. Grey Peas are unaltered. Oats have advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter since this day se'nnight, but there has not been so much life in the trade as on Friday, having a good quantity at market. There is a demand for fresh Flour, but other kinds still are very dull.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s. to 72s.
— white, (old)	48s. — 78s.
— red, (new)	42s. — 48s.
— fine	50s. — 58s.
— superfine	62s. — 64s.
— white, (new)	48s. — 52s.
— fine	54s. — 62s.
— superfine	68s. — 71s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country	46s. — 50s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From May 17 to May 22, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aldbrough	750	303	38	....	102	20
Aldmouth .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Banff .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgewater .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berwick .....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Bridport .....	....	....	50	....	....	....
Boston .....	....	....	....	8761	....	....
Bridlington .....	....	....	....	309	....	....
Carmarthen .....	....	....	....	350	....	....
Dundee	30	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester	67	32	837	....	43	710
Harwich	709	....	655	....	45	150
Leigh	989	60	....	15	95	....
Maldon	706	135	145	....	276	998
Eastbourne .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exeter .....	....	....	70	10	....	....
Gainsborough .....	....	....	....	77	....	....
Hull .....	....	....	....	2569	....	....
Inverness	100	....	....	250	....	....
Ipswich	136	303	1696	....	14	260
Kent	1373	180	431	498	361	1300
Lynn .....	....	....	....	384	....	....
Newhaven .....	....	....	....	....	....	90
Penryn .....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Plymouth	60	....	....	....	....	....
Poole .....	....	100	....	....	....	....
Scarborough .....	....	....	....	400	....	....
Stockton .....	....	....	....	50	....	220
Southwold	348	225	....	10	....	....
Wells .....	....	310	....	50	....	270
Whitby .....	....	....	....	35	....	....
Wisbeach .....	....	....	....	2358	....	....
Woodbridge	369	162	87	....	36	437
Yarmouth	51	676	1310	5	....	1632
Cork .....	....	300	....	825	....	....
Dundalk .....	....	....	....	335	....	....
Dungarvon .....	....	....	....	415	....	....
Waterford .....	....	....	....	245	....	....
Youghall .....	....	....	....	1810	....	....
Foreign .....	....	....	....	....	....	500 b
Total	5688	2786	5319	19752	972	6134 500 b

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 364 ; Tares, 10 ; Linseed, — ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, 21 ; Mustard, 365 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 190 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
—— white, ditto..ditto ..	44	76
—— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
—— white, ditto..ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass per qr...	25	44
Turnip, new, white..per bush.	10	12
—— red & green ..ditto..	10	16
—— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white .....ditto..	7	11
—— brown.....ditto..	8	14
Carraway per cwt	50	52
Coriander.....ditto ..	8	13
Sanfoin.....per qr..	30	38
Trefoil per cwt	18	25
Ribgrass .....ditto ..	28	40
Canary, common ..per qr..	40	48
—— fine ditto ..	48	60
Tares per bush.	3	5
Hempseed per qr...	36	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign ditto ..	30	40
—— fine English		
for sowing ditto ..	42	48
Rapeseed, 24 <i>l.</i> to 26 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5 <i>l.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> per ton.		

Monday, May 24.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 18

firkins of Butter; and 5350 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 4033 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 24.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 4
Mutton.....	3	10	—	4 10
Veal.....	4	6	—	5 6
Pork.....	4	2	—	5 2
Lamb	5	4	—	6 4
Beasts ... 2,637			Sheep ... 18,260	
Calves 245			Pigs 240	

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4 4
Veal.....	3	8	—	5 4
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb.....	4	0	—	6 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	10	to	4 0
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4 4
Veal.....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork.....	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb.....	5	0	—	6 4

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10½*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red	0	0	—	0	0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red	2	10	—	3	10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 115s.
 Straw ... 40s. to 48s.
 Clover ... 95s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay.....70s. to 126s.
 Straw...33s. to 51s.
 Clover 100s. to 126s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..90s. to 120s.
 Straw. 42s. to 48s.
 Clover..100 to 135s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury	56	65	0	35	38	0	25	32	0	38	44	0	40	42	0
Banbury	60	66	0	36	37	6	23	27	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	53	72	0	32	36	0	24	26	0	40	47	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	56	70	0	24	28	0	18	22	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	70	0	33	37	0	25	30	0	34	42	0	34	38	0
Derby	66	80	0	36	44	0	26	32	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	52	74	0	30	38	0	26	32	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	48	76	0	24	32	0	20	25	0	38	48	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	70	80	0	28	38	0	22	28	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Guildford	56	74	0	35	40	0	24	31	0	40	48	0	38	40	0
Henley	52	76	0	35	39	0	24	30	0	38	44	0	36	45	0
Horncastle.....	60	70	0	24	34	0	16	28	0	40	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	47	69	0	26	34	0	18	31	0	36	44	0	0	0	0
Lewes	56	64	0	0	0	0	25	27	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn	50	64	0	28	31	0	21	26	0	38	39	0	0	0	0
Newbury	52	78	0	29	37	0	21	30	0	38	44	0	39	40	0
Newcastle	52	72	0	28	35	0	24	31	0	36	41	0	36	44	0
Northampton....	56	67	0	35	36	0	23	28	0	38	45	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	63	0	0	39	0	0	26	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	55	75	0	30	38	0	22	30	0	35	44	0	34	43	0
Stamford.....	50	68	0	28	39	0	20	31	0	33	50	0	0	0	0
Swansea	65	0	0	38	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	64	0	0	37	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	52	76	0	35	38	0	26	31	0	36	44	0	34	42	0
Warminster.....	44	70	0	24	37	0	26	30	0	40	54	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	60	66	0	29	32	0	24	28	0	36	39	0	36	39	0
Dalkeith*	25	34	0	25	31	0	20	24	0	20	24	0	20	24	0
Haddington*....	27	36	0	24	31	0	19	23	0	19	23	0	19	23	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, May 18.—The variable opinion with regard to the result of the quarter-day, added to that of the proposed Grinding Bonded Wheat Bill, have unitedly produced such an effect on the minds of dealers, that very little business was done during the past week in any article of the Corn Trade; and this day's market having been very partially and scarcely attended, the few sales made in Wheats were at a reduction in value of 2d. to 3d. per bushel from the prices of last Tuesday; and Beans were 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, which are the only alterations we have to note upon the currency of this day se'nnight.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.			OATS, per 45lbs.			FLOUR, per 280lbs.		
s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.
English	9 6	to 11 0	English	3 10	— 4 2	English	50 0	— 53 0
Scotch	9 6	— 11 0	Scotch	3 10	— 4 2	Irish per		
Welsh	9 6	— 11 0	Welsh	3 10	— 4 2	280lbs.	46 0	— 49 0
Irish	8 3	— 10 3	Irish	3 3	— 3 10	OATMEAL, 240lbs.		
Foreign	0 0	— 0 0	BEANS, per qr.			English	33 0	— 55 0
BARLEY, per 60lbs.			English	43 0	— 48 0	Scotch	32 0	— 34 0
English	5 0	— 5 8	Scotch	42 0	— 44 0	Irish	29 0	— 31 0
Scotch	5 0	— 5 8	Irish	42 0	— 44 0	INDIAN CORN per		
Welsh	5 0	— 5 8	Dutch	0 0	— 0 0	quar.	48 0	— 50 0
Irish	4 10	— 5 4	PEASE, per qr.			RAPE SEED, per		
MALT.			Boiling	46 0	— 50 0	last	£22.	
Per 9 gal.	8 0	— 9 0	Grey	38 0	— 44 0			

Imported into *Liverpool* from the 11th to the 17th May 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,821; Oats, 8,085; Malt, 262; and Peas, 2 quarters. Flour, 170 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 7 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 5,829 barrels.

Norwich, May 22.—The Corn Trade was something better here to-day. —Wheat fetched 61s. to 67s.; Barley, (in which there was but little business done,) 26s. to 33s.; and Oats, 26s. to 30s. per qr.

Bristol, May 22.—The sales of Corn, &c. at this place are very limited, at the prices below mentioned:—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d.; Oats, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, May 20.—We have a free sale to-day for every article of the trade at a little more money, excepting Flour, which continues heavy, in consequence of the unwillingness of Bakers to hold stock, under the impression that it will not keep. There is but little Malting Barley wanted and but little offered. Our demand throughout the trade is fully equal to the supplies.—Wheat, 68s. to 70s.; Barley, 40s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; Oats, 28s. to 30s.; Beans, 44s. to 52s.; and Peas, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 53s. to 57s.; Second ditto, 49s. to 50s. per sack.

Ipswich, May 22.—We had to-day a good supply of Wheat, and but little of any other Grain. Wheat was 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher, and other Grain was rather dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 55s. to 67s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 39s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per qr.

Wisbech, May 22.—There was a short supply of samples of any Grain at this day's market, of course little business was done. Wheat from 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Oats, from 12l. to 13l. 13s. per last of 21 coomb.

Boston, May 20.—There was but a very short supply of Grain at this day's market, and very little business doing at the following prices;—Wheat, 60s. to 66s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; and Beans, 36s. to 43s. per qr.

Wakefield, May 21.—There has been very little Grain fresh up for this day's market. The best samples of Wheat have met an improved demand at an advance of 1s. per qr.; all other sorts remain extremely dull at last week's prices. Fine Barley is inquired for, and the value

remains the same; no sale for middling descriptions. Oats and Shelling have found ready sale, the former $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per stone, and the latter 1s. per load dearer. No alteration in Beans or Malt. Rapeseed as last quoted.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, old and new, 38s. to 49s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, $14\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $15d.$ per stone of 14lbs.; Shelling, 37s. to 38s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 15, 1824.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	64	8	38	7	26	11
Essex	62	8	35	7	26	11
Kent.....	63	5	36	6	25	4
Sussex.....	59	0	32	3	24	1
Suffolk.....	59	9	32	3	26	1
Cambridgeshire	58	8	30	0	21	8
Norfolk	61	6	30	9	24	9
Lincolnshire	64	0	34	8	22	10
Yorkshire	63	6	35	11	21	7
Durham	67	10	0	0	30	9
Northumberland	59	4	37	7	26	7
Cumberland	69	2	42	0	32	1
Westmoreland	76	0	49	0	33	3
Lancashire	67	0	36	5	26	7
Cheshire	67	6	0	0	28	8
Gloucestershire.....	64	8	33	6	24	7
Somersetshire	64	4	34	4	23	2
Monmouthshire	66	8	38	1	0	0
Devonshire,.....	67	7	33	10	23	5
Cornwall.....	60	4	35	7	28	7
Dorsetshire	61	6	31	2	23	8
Hampshire	58	9	32	1	23	6
North Wales	73	1	46	9	27	3
South Wales	64	5	38	6	22	8

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 15.

Wheat..36,421 qrs. | Barley..16,130 qrs. | Beans....3,770 qrs.
Rye..... 614 qrs. | Oats....27,745 qrs. | Peas.....566 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 22.—A very good show of prime fat Beasts appeared at market to-day, many of which, in the earlier part of the morning, were taken off readily at 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; but after the arrival of the mail, the Butchers were not over anxious at purchasing at more than 6s. 9d. per stone. Fat Mutton was much the same, as the last quotation. A considerable quantity of sheep were penned, and good Hoggetts fully maintained their price.

Horncastle, May 22.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 8d. to 9d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a short supply of Cattle, and fat sold readily; there being a full market of Sheep, they met with dull sale, and prices much the same.—Beef, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; and Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Wakefield Cattle Market, May 19.—We had a good supply of both Beasts and Sheep to this day's market, with a very brisk demand, but higher prices than the previous market were not obtained.—Beasts, 380; Sheep and Lambs, 9550.

Skipton Cattle Market, May 11.—We had not so good a show of fat Cattle as at the last Fortnight Fair; in consequence of which there was a brisk market, but little alteration in price.

Bungay Fair was well attended. There was but a very indifferent show of Horses, and the few good ones fetched high prices; but little business was done.

At *Stow Fair* good Horses were never so scarce; and any thing fit for the London market fetched very high prices. Mr. Charles Watts, of Seizincote, refused 400 guineas for his beautiful bay horse Holbein, by Rubens.

Ashford Fair, (Kent), was held on Monday last; there was a large supply of lean Stock, which realised improved prices, caused by the quantity of keep. This Fair is considered the great mart for the sale of Bark, at which the price for the year is generally fixed; the fall this year (in consequence of the unprecedented demand for oak timber for the use of the navy) is very considerable; which, added to the large surplus of Foreign Bark at this time on hand, causes a larger supply to be thrown in the market than the demand requires; consequently a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent has taken place in the value of that article.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, May 24. — The late cold weather has checked the sap in the bines, and caused them to look yellow and unhealthy: should this be followed by flea, which is anticipated, it may prove very injurious, if not destructive, to the crop. Duty estimated at £100,000; but few in favour. New Hops have advanced full 10s.; for other sorts rather more is asked.

Maidstone, May 20. — The late unfavourable wet and cold weather has much altered the appearance of the Hop-bines, which are getting very yellow, and look unkindly;

still the severe frost does not seem to have affected them so much as expected: there are some complaints of an increase of flea about.

Worcester, May 15.—63 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. Prices are much the same as last quoted; but there is rather more demand for 1819's, and fine 1822's. The late cold winds have checked the growth of the plant in some places.

COAL MARKET, May 21.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
30½ Newcastle..	19½..	31s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.
10½ Sunderland	7½..	30s. 6d.—41s. 6d.